WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1876.

VOLUME XXIV---NUMBER 123.

The Intelligencer:

The Hon. Henry G. Davis Discovers a Huge Marc's Nest.

The Senior Senator from the Sovereign State of West Virginia let off a speech yesterday on the National finances with which he has been dangerously and explosively charged for some time backever since he give solemn notice of his intention to call for an investigation at an early day of the books of the Treasury Department. It seems that the Senator has been incubating for quite a while on the reports of that department. In looking over these reports in the quiet and coolness (we presume) of Deer Park, our financial Senator thought he saw the big gest kind of a mare's nest in them. Like Chicken-Little in the fable, he was sure the heavens were about to fall. "I see it with my eyes, I hear it with my ears, and here's a piece of it already." Not so much of a piece, however, after all. It turned out to be a piece a good deal like that \$38,000 deficit in the West Virginia Treasury-that remarkable mare's nest that Bennett and Bill discovered all to themselves, but that they cannot discove

"big with the fate of Rome," but we think he sat down feeling somewhat thinner He undertook to show that there was something very rotten in the way ac counts are kept in the Treasury Depart ment. He announced that in the course of his examinations of the various reto find changes and alterations of figure involving large amounts, causing them t differ widely from each other as to the transactions of the Department in the same years." He quoted extensively from the annual reports of the Navy making comparisons as to receipts and expenditures for several years, and claimed that the figures in some years showed ar increase in expenses and in the public debt amounting, in the aggregate, to man that the amounts of the revenue collections "were increased or decreased as oc tractions from loans and Treasury notes crepancies between the figures of the Sec retary and the Register of the Treasury and that figures had been changed." matter," he said, "if it should be claim ed that the books of the Secretary and Register differ, and no matter if these officers have different systems of book keeping. There can be no satisfacanswer why solemn official reports made to Congress and published to the country and reported year after year, should years afterward, be changed in the manner shown." After having made copiou extracts from the reports of the various departments of the Government and from the Secretary of the Treasury, the honor able Senator solemnly remarked as fol

"The figures and changes I have refer-red to in official reports are so very large and the amounts so enormous that I can hardly believe them myself, but after care ful and earnest examination of the facas I could obtain after consultation with it. If there is a Senator upon this floor, and authority from competent nands: or an officer of the Government, who can make plain and satisfactory explanation by listening to fine music, we all know listening to fine music, we all know these changes and discrepancies. I hope he will lose no time in making him—lifed and soft loquuciousness at mere nifed and soft loquuciou

was quite sure that it was in the powe was quite sure that it was in the power of the head of that department to explain them, and equally sure that it would have been his disposition to have accorded such explanation to the Senator from West Virginia. There was nothing in that 'Senator's remarks that went to show that the books of the Treasury had been changed or tampered with by anybody. The statements presented to anybody. The statements presented Congress and the country are prepared s and see that they concur. Some of these statements were prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and show-ed the business in control of his office, and others were prepared by the Register, and showed the business in control of his and others were prepared by the Register, and showed the business in control of his office. He said that when he took charge of the Treasury Department in 1869 one of the first things he discovered was the fact that the books of the Department did not represent the actual amount of the public debt outstanding, and this arose public debt outstanding, and this arose from a succession of events since the organization of the Department, Mr. Boutwell then explained at length the manner of doing business in the Department, and said that in 1869 the books show an apparent discrepancy of \$116,000,000, when in truth there was no such discrepancy. He mentioned as items tending to show such discrepancy the debt of States assumed by the General Government, amounting to \$76,000,000, the Texas indemnity fund, &c. Again, in 1861 a six per cent loan was authorized by Congress, which Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, was unable to negotiate at that rate of interest, and the consequence was that \$50,000,000 worth of bonds were issued on which 7 per cent was schully paid, and the

the office of the Secretary, and it was then ordered that an account be kept in the latter office. He argued that it was only by exploring and investigation, or by knowledge derived from practical experience, that one could understand the business of accounting. If certain bonds were ness of accounting. If certain bonds were presented to the Register of the Treasury presented to the Register of the Treasury to-day for signature, he would sign them and immediately charge the public debt with the par value of these bonds, and if the Register should then be called upon for a statement of the debt it would appear greater than it really was to the amount of bonds signed. He reviewed at length the manner of keeping accounts in the Register's office, and said there always would be a difference in the statements of the offices; but with the two statements pear greater than it really was to the amount of bonds signed. He reviewed at length the manner of keeping accounts in the Register's office, and said there always would be a difference in the statements of the offices; but with the two statements the truth could be traced out. This system the truth could be traced out. This system the truth could be traced out. This system ow made, was instituted in 1869 as a check on the Register's office. If the differences in these two accounts did not exist, collision and fraud between the differences in these two accounts did not exist, collision and fraud between the differences of the two statements would never fail to show that the facts on which they'were lossed were the same.

The Hon. Henry's resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Investiga on Monday next. We judge from the light thrown on the subject by Mr. Boutwell, that should an investigation be ordered to the public.

Mr. Davis rose in the Senate yesterday it will turn out just about as did the recent investigation by the Special Committee raised to investigate the \$38,000 deficit in our West Virginia finances.

"Quid" as a Musical Critic Criti-cally Considered.

WHEELING, January, 13th, 1876. Perhaps it is giving too much signif cance to an affair like the Titiens concert to refer to the criticism in regard to it that appeared in your columns over the signature of "Quid." It is no doubt ill advised to quarrel with musical people such as "Quid," they are so differently organized from common mortals. The

We are unfortunate enough to agree with the opinion expressed in your article on "Quid's" first criticism. In his reply he makes you to say something that you did not say, viz: that the literary makes you to say that the literary to the control of the control o pout of music is paramoult to its musical features. This is not the general estimate of music entertained, as he intimates, by admirers of such songs as "The last Rose of Summer," nor do I understand it as below seat as the second of the control of the second of the s tractions from loans and Treasury notes, and that if there were errors or frauds admirable combination of sentiment with and that it there were errors or rational admirable combination of sentiment with an opportunity was given to attempt to cover them up." He quoted from the public debt statement for several years and "claimed that there were gross discrepancies between the figures of the Sectional distribution of the combination of sentiment with music alone, but for both; for their touching and inspiring combination. "Quid" should understand that even the music will soon die, out mix is will songuist more substantial and he will live and do well. This principle holds good in men-tal as well as physical dietetics. It holds good also in nusis. The popular instincts naturally and properly appreciated and applauded "The Last Rose of Summer." naturally am properly appreciate applicated "The Last Rose of Summer."
The heartfelt applicate that greeted it was the expression of correct and refined instincts—of instincts that will find expression in that way despite the cold formality by which they are girded round in the shape of a self-constituted musical aristocracy.

"Quid" regrets that M'lle Titiens did not invor her audience with some "new and brilliant classic sone" in place of the

"Quid" regrets that M'lle Titiens did not favor her audience with some "new and brilliant classic song" in place of the one she gave them. And yet he tells us that classic music is music of "acknowledged excellence and authority." How could she fill such a requirement? How could she give us something new and at the same time something of well established authority in the musical world? How could "Quid" have been satisfied that it was reality classical until it bad been passnot favor her audience with some "new and brilliant classic song" in place of the one she gave them. And yet he tells us that classic music is music of "acknowledged excellence and authority." How could she fill such a requirement? How could she fill such a requirement? How could she give us something new and at the same time something of well established authority in the musical world? How are really classical until it had been passed upon and received the stamp of age and authority from competent hands?

As to the ravishing of the musical soul by listening to fine music, we all know the fill state of the convention, with the following result: Cincinnati 19, Philadelphia 14, Chicago 11.

Another ballot—Cincinnati 17, Philadelphia 14, Chicago 11.

hop: he will lose no time in making himself heard; for, in my judgment, if it is incapable of explanation, it is more dangerous than any default, no matter what the amount."

There happened to be a Senator present who could and did accept the invitation thus given, viz—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell, who in answer to the invitation arose and proceeded to give the Senator from West Virginia some information as follows:

"He commenced by saying that there was nothing now in the Senator's state ments. He would venture the opinion that an accurate knowledge of the business of the Treasury Department would dissipate all difficulties under which he was laboring. It occurred to him that the Senator from West Virginia in dealing with a great public question might have called on the Present Secretary of the Treasury and unfolded to him his difficulties, and asked him whether or not they were capable of explanation. He (Boutwell) was quite sure that it was in the power of the head of that department to explain of the day and the day of the power of the planation. He (Boutwell) was quite sure that it was in the power of the planation. He (Boutwell) was quite sure that it was in the power of the planation. He (Boutwell) was quite sure that it was in the power of the day o

like Mendelssohn—a master of music who intensely hated all hollow pretenses inmisic—all mere virtuosity, and who was disgusted with fellows who would affect talk about classics, yet had no more of the real soul of music than a horse.

"Quid" says that classical music is "of necessity expensive," which is his argument for having no other kind at a high wind convert. We creatly suspect

ment for having no other kind at a night priced concert. We greatly suspect Quid" of Hebraism in his musical tastes, as Richard Wagner calls it, which means aimply the atrocious idea that a thing is classic or aristocratic, or select, because it costs a deal of money. Cultivated people are not quite ready to subscribe to such a low standard of taste, although the tendency of so many of our so-celled society recomb is that way.

to such a low standard of taste, although the tendency of so many of our so-called society people is that way.

"Musicians must pre-eminently be persons of refined tastes," says "Quid." We differ with him. They may be such, and if they are it is often owing to the influence of their associations with refined people, who are not professed musicians but merely admirers of music. In some musicians there is a natural fitness to profit by such influences, and in some there is not. There are plenty of professed musicians with very little either of brains, refinement or education about them. auscians with very intie control auscians with very intie control end of musical people of musical

What cultured people of musical tastes desire at a concert is a pleasant variety—a sprinkling of the natural with the classical—something that appeals to the heart as well as to cold criticism

TURKEY.

The Reform Scheme.

of interest, and the consequence was that 50,000,000 worth of bonds were issued on which 7 per cent was actually paid, and the amount received into the treasury from them was less than \$46,000,000. Up to 1869 the Register of the Treasury only was required to keep account of the public debt. No account had been kept in

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

the National Convention be held at the places they named.

Gen. Garfield said that the Convention ought to be held where it would do the most good to the Republican party. Ohio was now one of the closest of the Republican States, but he hoped it would not be so in the future; and was also one of the great western States and would lead in the gleating in Declarate rest in company with great western States and would lead in the election in October next in company with Maine, New Hampshire and Indiana. We cannot afford to lose Ohio and save the election to the Republican party. As to the city of Cleveland, sufficient money has been subscribed to build a wigwam and to furnish all other necessary accommodations.

ions.

Mr. Sherman, of Cleveland, made a few remarks in favor of that city.

Gov. Noyes gave reasons why the Convention should be held in Cincinnati. The Ohio delegation was here in behalf of no particular Presidential candidate. He showed the political advantages of holding the Convention there. The Expósition building would hold 15,000 persons and the hotel accommodations were amply sufficient.

and the hotel accommodations were amply sufficient.

Mr. Medill advocated Chicago, and spoke of the arrangements made with the railroad companies for tickets at reduced rates, showing easy and cheap access to the city. Hotel accommodations are ample, with graduated prices. The InterState Exhibition building is the largest structure in this country, with the exception perhaps of the Centennial main building, and is well suited in all its appointments for the convention. It will seat from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, in addition to the space required for the convention. It also presented other considerations why Chicago should be selected. Saratoga Springs, Philadelphia, Washington, New York and San Francisco were urged, and Mr. Criswell, of West Virginia, invited the convention to meet at Wheeling.

An informal vote was then taken rivaroce for fixing the place of meeting, with the following result: Cincinnati, 15; Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 4; Saratoga Springs, 2; Boston, New York, St. Louis and Washington, one each. Two ballots were subsequently taken with this result: Cincinnati, 20; Philadelphia, 16; Chicago, 7. No choice.

An adjournment was then voted, Mr. Frye suggesting that members wished to return to the House of Representatives, where important votes were to be taken on the amnesty question.

on the amnesty question. Senators Morton and Howe, and Messrs

were appointed a committee to prepare the usual call for a convention.

the usual call for a convention.

Mr. Vanhorn, in the discussion about a place for holding the convention, presented the claims of St. Louis.

The Committee reassembled at 7 o'clock, when the Chairman stated that the first business in order was the selection of a place for holding the National Convention, but as there was a misunderstanding

Chicago 18, Philadelphia 3. The Chair having announced that CINCINNATI WAS CHOSEN AS THE PLACE for the Convention, on motion the selec-tion was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, Wednesday, the 14th day of June was designated as the time of meet-

the adjourn it adjourn to meet at Cincin-nation Tuesday, the 13th of June.
Gov. Murgan expressed his gratifica-tion that the business of the Committee had been harmoniously transacted.
On motion, the Committee adjourned, THE CALL

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the city of Cincinnation Wednesday, the 14th of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to thrice the number of its Senate and Representative in Congress and of two delegates. thrice the number of its Senate and Representatives in Congress and of two detegates, gates from each organized territory and the District of Columbia. In calling a convention for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party allillations, who are opposed to reviewing sectional issues and desire to promote a friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation or without fraud; who are in favor of continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty and of an economical administration of the government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in stated to be hanged, January 19th 1877.

favor of making such reforms in the gov-ernment as the expense may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to im-pairing the credit of the nation by de-priving any of its obligations, and in lavor of sustaining in every way the national TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

Proceedings of the Republican
National Committee.

Washington, January 13.—The Republican National Committee that for the direction of the government in the Arlington Hotel and was called to order by ex-tiovernor Morgan, of New York, who said the National Committee has a fine absolutely from sectarian control who believe that for the promotion of these end; the direction of the government should continue to be confined to those who adhere to the principles of 1770, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and law; and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening

Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, O., January 13.—The fourth ballot of the Kentucky Legislature for U. S. Senator, taken this noon, stands as follows: Beck, 41; Williams, 35; Leslie, 27; Stevenson, 20; Kelly, of Louisville, (Rep.) 15; Bradloy withdrew. Fifth ballot for Senator: Beck, 41; Williams, 36; Leslie, 25; Stevenson, 19; Kelly, 16.

Sixth ballot for Senator: Beck, 41; Williams, 36; Leslie, 28; Stevenson, 19. Adjournet.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 13.—The Senate and House passed a resolution this morning requesting the Senators and Members of Congress from Pennsylvania to vote for a Centennial appropriation of one million five hundred thousand dol-

Ludington delivered his annual message this afternoon before the two Houses of Landington delivered his annual message this afternoon before the two Houses of the Legislature in joint convention. It shows that the gross receipts of the Treasury during the past year were \$2,129,151, and the gross disbursements \$1,851,470. The total debt of the State is \$2,252,057. Referring to the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement, the Governor says it is greatly to be hoped that the National Government will not pause in the prosecution of a work in which the interests of the Northwest are so vitally involved. The condition of the railway interests of the State are discussed at some length. He says that, except one short line, no railways are now being built within the State, and that none of the companies owning or operating lines within the State and that none of the companies owning or operating lines within the State have paid a dividend for the past two years. He thinks that the Legislature has either justly or unjustly impaired the credit of the State and of its individual citizens. He therefore recommends the reneal of the Potter Law and the subnal citizens. He therefore recommen the repeal of the Potter Law and the su sory control over these corporations simi-lar to that which has been found satis

COLUMBUS, January 13 .- In the House his afternoon bills were introduced to re-tore to municipal authorities the right o re-enact the McConnellsville ordiproposition not to punish, but it was a store to municipal authorities the right to re-enact the McConnellsville ordinance relative to all wine and porter houses; for the protection of wool growers and confiscation of dogs; to consolidate the two exemption laws, and to reduce the poll tax from \$3 to \$2.

WASHINGTON.

Salaries of Our Ministers Abrond.

WASHINGTON.

Naturies of Our Ministers Abrond.

Washington, January 13.—The House Committee on Appropriations held a meeting to-day. The Secretary of State and all the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were present to consider the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. Secretary Fish said he thought it inadvisable to make the consolidations or reductions now proposed in regard to a number of our foreign missions. He showed, however, where changes in reductions can be made with the least inconvenience and detriment to the public services. Both the Secretary and Mr. Banks showed that in case any reductions are made it would be extremely inadvisable to reduce the salary of our Minister to Russia below the amounts proposed for our representative at the courts of England and Germany or in France. The

Russia below the amounts proposed our representative at the courts of England and Germany or in France. The bill as it stands fixed \$12,000 as the salary for the first named and \$14,000 in the prisons where our troops were held." I could not but admire the "our" with which the gentleman each for the three latter. It was ordered that a copy of the bill be furnished each member of the Foreign Affairs Commit-tee and Appropriation Committee. Ad-NEW YORK.

Egyptian Contributions to the Centennial.

Centennial.

New York, January 13.—Egypt's contributions to the Centennial Exposition have arrived. Nearly the whole of the Egyptian exhibits is the property of the Khedive. Many curious and cost-Chedive. Many curious and cost-y articles, such as weapons and ornaments e from the barbarous tribes of Central are from the barbarous frices of central Africa, jewels inlaid with carved ivory, precious metals, rich embroideries in gold, and silver thread produced by Ara-bian artisans, while the best specimens of agricultural products are from the estates of the Khedive.

FIRE RECORD.

CEDAR RAPIDS, January 13 .- A fire broke out here yesterday in the large Pullman Block owned by Gabriel Carpenter. The building was entirely destroyed, and the loss will probably ach \$160,000.

reach \$100,000.

Nashville, January 13.—A fire oc-urred on Church street this morning, lamaging Luck's toy store, Grover & Saker Sewing Machine rooms, and Mrs. Reeves.confectionary. Loss \$8,000, fully

CINCINNATI, January 13 .- The Comnercial's Rochester, Indiana, special re-norts the burning there to-day of seven pusiness houses and two saloons. Loss \$20,000; insurance very small.

Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 14-1 a. M.

PRODABILITIES.
For the New England and Middle States

CONGRESS.

Washington January 13, 1876. HOUSE.

All the galleries of the House of Rep-resentatives and the approaches to them were crowded to-day, in anticipation of the close of the debate on the annesty

question.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution instructing the Committe on Printing to inquire into the cost of the printing done for Congress and the Executive Departments at the government printing office, and what similar work can be done for in the private offices; also as to the cost of the Congressional record, &c., with a view of ascertaining whether a definite and more economical arrangement cannot be made. Adopted.

more economical arrangement cannot be made. Adopted.

Mr. Parsons offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to inquire into the appointment of a special Council, for government fees paid them, and the extra fees paid the Assistant Attorney, the investigation to be extended as far lands as may be necessary for a full back as may be necessary for a full knowledge of what has been and is being done in that connection. Adopted. Mr. Whitcome, from the Committee on

Mr. Whiteome, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a report as to the expenditures of appropriations made since July 1879, for the testing of inventions, Adopted.

Mr. Bennett, of Idaho, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of incorporating into the constitutional amendment provision giving the citizens of organized territories the right to vote for the President and Vice President, Adopted.

for the Freshold and Adopted.

Mr. Cochrane offered a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the alleged fraudulent letting of the contract for the transportation of Indian goods and supplies. Reference

The House then resumed the considera-tion of the Amnesty bill, and was address-ed by Mr. Blaine. He commenced by disclaiming any intention to convey the idea in the discussion yesterday. He said that from the tone of the debate, one would imagine that the Republican party, as represented in Congress, was trying to inflict some new punishment or to ndd some other stigma to the name of Jefferson Davis. It might not therefore be inappropriate to recall the attention of the House to the precise question at issue. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) had introduced a bill to confer a special honor on Jefferson Davis, and for that honor it cannot be higher than the full panoplied citizenship of the United States. Jefferson Davis had lost it by his crimes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, had proposed in hot haste, without a debate, without an amendment, to drag every gentleman in the House to say aye or no on the bill declaring Jeff. Davis to be entitled now and henceforth to the rights of an American citizen. To to the rights of an American citizen. To that he (Blaine) and those with him dissented. They were not seeking to throw any other element into the politics of the day, and whatever of that kind had flown into this discussion lay at the door of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and of those who stood with him. It was a proposition not to punish, but it was a proposition to honor, and while he

THE SUBJECT HAD BEEN EXHAUSTED. and the argument was unanswerable; and and the argument was unanswerable; and he undertook to say that as yet no gentleman on the other side had answered one fact which the gentleman from Ohio had alleged, and that no gentleman could answer them. He (Blaine) shourd not therefore at any length rest on that point, but there was one allegation as to a point of history which he felt it his duty, not merely as a member of the Republican party, but as a citizen of the United States, to resist and resent, and that was the allegation made in regard to the States, to resist and resent, and that we the allegation made in regard to the manner in which the Confederate prisoners had been treated in the prisons of the Union. The gentleman from Georgia (Hill) had spoken this sentence in his speech: "I have also proved that with all the horrors which the gentlemen have

held." I could not but admire the "our" and the "your" with which the gentleman communicated the decision. It was ill compared with his pretensions to unionism. It was certainly fling-ing the shadow of the dead Confed-eracy a long way over the dead of the National House of Representatives, and think that the contleman from New I think that the gentleman from New York (Cox) somewhat fell into a little of the same line. He goes on to say, "And the atrocities of Andersonville do

"And the atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the stories of Elmira, Camp Douglass and Fort Delaware, and of all the attrocities both at Andersonville and Elmira the Confederate authorities stand acquitted."

Mr. Hill, who occupied a seat on the Republican side of the House, arose and said: "I said no such thing; I stated that I brought no charges against anybody, but that according to the gentleman's logic the result followed."

Mr. Blaine—That is not the report of the speech at all. I am quoting the gen

Mr. Blaine—That is not the report of the speech at all. I am quoting the gentleman's speech as he delivered it.
Mr. Hill—You are only quoting one sentence out of its connection.
Mr. Blaine—I beg pardon; I am speaking of it as it appeared in the Washington Chronicle and in the Associated Press report. I do not pretend to be bound by the version of it which may appear hereaften in the Congressional Record, because I report. I do not pretend to be bound by the version of it which may appear hereafter in the Congressional Record, because I observe that the gentleman from New York (Cox) spoke one speech and published another, and I suppose the gentleman from Georgia willdo the same. I do admit that he has a difficult role to play to keep himself in line with the New York Democrata and to keep himself in proper position for the Democratic candidate as Senator from Georgia, and it is a very difficult thing to reconcile the two. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

The barn-burner Democratis in 1853 found it very hard to adhere to their anti-slavery principles in New York and atill to support Pierce's administration, and Mr. Greeley, with his inimitable humor, said they had a hard row to straddle, and that they were like the General on parade in Broadway who found it an almost impossible task to follow and keep clear of omnibuses. [Boisterous laughter all over the house.] And that is the case with the gentleman from Georgia. He had been trying to keep step to the music

rom Georgia? Mr. Hill—I said that these were nec-

saary incidents to all prisons.

Mr. Blaine—Do I understand the gendeman to back down from that assertion?

Mr. Hill—No, sir. I saw it with my

own eyes.

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman from Elmira district yesterday (Walker)—and I honor him for it—was not held in the leash by party fidelity and by Southern sympathy, but came out like a man and vin by party lidelity and by Southern sympathy, but came out like a man and vindicated his constituents. There are on that side of the House two gentlemen who represent in part constituents that surround Camp Douglass (referring to Caulfield and Harrison) and I ask those gentlemen to say whether to their best knowlege and belief there was any cruelty to the prisoners at Chicago. I yield to them for this purpose.

Mr. Caulfield, rising on the Democratic side of the House, said: The gentleman has seen fit to call on me for my testimony in regard to the treatment of the prisoners at Camp Douglass. I do not wish him to suppose from my silence that I fully acquiesce in what he has said.

Mr. Binine (interrupting)—In what who said, the gentleman from Georgia or myself?

myself?
Mr. Caulfield—In what the gentleman rom Georgia has said. Mr. Blaine (sneeringly)—Oh! [Laugh-

er.] Mr. Caulfield—I rise to say that there were hardships in Camp Douglass which were experienced by prisoners from the South and that these hardships were in-cident to the climate, to the emergency of

Mr. Caulfield—I do however say that there were certain instances of cruelty which occurred in that Camp to my knowledge, but they were not of such a number or of such a character as to make a general charge against the officers of that Camp.

Mr. Hill (still in his seat and in a low tone)—That is right, and I make none.

Mr. Caulfield—I remember some instances myself. I happened to be one of the number appointed to ameliorate the

the number appointed to ameliorate the sufferings of prisoners at Camp Douglass. They were brought there in the winter. I think the first batch was from Fort Donthink the first batch was from Fort Don-aldson. The weather was cold and it was impossible to make them perfectly com-fortable, and as a matter of course there was a great deal of suffering as only inci-dental to the circumstances which sur-rounded them at times. Every effort was made to make them comfortable, both as the earl of the State and experiment. on the part of the State and government, but there were some cruelties inflicted there to my own knowledge. However, I don't think it would be fair to charge the government with that. They were charge-able to the inhumanity of certain individ-

able to the inhumanity of certain individuals in charge of them.

Mr. Hill—That is all that I meant.
Mr. Blaine (to Mr. Cauffeld)—Will
you state whether the prisoners who came
from Fort Douglass did not occupy and
share the same quarters and have exactly
the same accommodations as the Illinois
troops had had who left Camp Douglass,
which was their camp, and went to Fort
Douglass, exchanging places with the
prisoners?

Mr. Caulfield—My memory on that Mr. Caulfield-My memory on that

Mr. Caulfield—My memory on that point does not serve me.
Mr. Blaine (ironically)—Oh, the gentleman does not remember that Camp Douglass was made for the Union soldiers and was a great receiving camp of the north of Illinois.
Mr. Caulfield—Now that you bring it to my recollection I think the fact was true.

to my reconcern true.

Mr. Blaine (still more ironically)—Oh my! what a recollection! [Laughter on the Republican side.] That is equal to the recollection of the gentleman from Georgia who did not recollect the other day whether he offered the resolution which I read.

Georgia who did not recollect the other day whether he offered the resolution which I read.

Mr. Caulfield (severely)—My dear sir, I want yon to understand that when I state what my recollection is about a certain point I do not wish you to stand on this floor and question my veracity.

Mr. Blaine—I said it was a strange recollection. I do not question the gentleman's veracity.

man's veracity.

Mr. Caulfield—Then, if it is a strange

Mr. Caulfield—Then, if it is a strange coal.

Tecollection, I am not responsible for it.
Mr. Blaine—But I say this: That if the gentleman does not recollect that Camp Bouglass was the recruiting place from which these great, noble and gallant regiments went out who represented Illinois in so many battle fields he is the only man in Illinois who does not recollect it.
Mr. Caulfield—But, sir—
Mr. Blaine (Waving him down)—That is all I desire.

Mr. Blaine (Waving him down)—That is all I desire.

Mr. Caulfield (persistently)—My dear sir, you called me to the witness stand, and you cannot discredit me because I do not discredit myself. I have a right to

answer your questions fully, and I say that when you first spoke of the question as to whether atrocities had been commitas to whether atroctites had been commit-ted in Camp Douglass, my attention was naturally attracted to the time when these men were prisoners there, and was not drawn to the point as to whether that camp was first filled by Federal soldiers or not, but now that the gentleman has drawn my attention to the fact, I say that I think it is so. I may be permitted to

drawn my attention to the fact, I say that I think it is so. I may be permitted to add that the argument which he makes against my recollection is about as strong as any of the arguments which the gentleman has addressed before the House today or day before yesterday. Mr. Harrison also rose on the Democratic side of the House and said that he thought his colleague was wrong, and that the Camp Douglass camp where the prisoners were retained was not the same as the Camp Douglass where the volunteers were. Many buildings had been erected for that emergency. When the Fort Donaldson prisoners were brought as the Sain possible where the Voluciers were. Many buildings had been erected for that emergency. When the Fort Donaldson prisoners were brought up the weather had been exceedingly cold and there was not a sufficiency of houses, but the people of Chicago came forward and attended to the comforts of the prisoners. and attended to the comforts of the pris-oners. He would state further that there were charges made in the newspapers, charges which an ex parte witness could have sworn to that there were cruelties practiced at Camp Douglass, but these ex parte statements were not believed, nor did he now believe the ex parte statements that were brought up on the other side. Some of the prisoners at Camp Douglass had suffered from the severity of the weather and that had been charged to the government.

vernment. Mr. Blaine (interrupting)—I did not

Mr. Blaine (interrupting)—I did not vield for a speech from the Senator. Mr. Harrison—You asked me a question and I have answered it.

Mr. Blaine—No, the gentleman has not answered the question at all, but has gone into a long rigmarole not touching the point at issue. [Laughter]

Mr. Harrison—The gentleman has asked me a question. My silence would be an acknowledgement that he was right.

Mr. Blaine—I asked the gentleman whether he knew of crnelities at Camp Douglass.

it a simple assertion from the gentleman | camp from which the Union soldiers had

moved out.

Mr. Harrison-But they were not always in the same barracks.

Mr. Blaine—Oh, no. The barracks
were increased for the rebel prisoners and

were increased for the rebel prisoners and they were enlarged for them. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Henderson—I want to say further that I had occasion many times to visit that camp while the rebel prisoners were confined there, because one of my own blood and kindred was a prisoner there, and he told me that he was well treated. and he told me that he was well treated

and he told me that he was well treated, that he had no complaints to make, and that he believed the prisoners there were well treated. I have no doubt that rebel prisoners there were as well treated as any prisoners ever were on the face of God's green earth. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Blaine—I don't care, of course, to conduct this case as if it was in court, and to call any more witnesses, but if I did there are a cloud of witnesses. There are honorable confluence on that side of there are a cloud of witnesses. There are honorable gentlemen on that side of the House, whom I will not mention by name, whom I know personally, and their relations and mien are most kindly and most friendly, who have been in Union prisons in the North, and who, unless they contradict me, I shall assume by their silence assent to the statement I have made.

SENATE.

Mr. Windom presented petitions signed y 2,082 citizens of Minnesota, Wisconsin

by 2,082 citizens of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, asking an appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of the Upper Missouri river. Referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior enclosing a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in answer to the Senate resolution of January 12, 1876, in regard to the expenditure of \$300,000 for the support and education of certain Indians. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Christianey submitted the following:

ing:
Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be directed to inquire and report to the Senate whether the act of March 1st 1792, is not defective, and if so, in what which may arise in case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, the President from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, and if in their opinion such defects exist, what further legislation is best calculated to remedy such defects, and in that event they report such a bill or joint resolution as in their opinion the case may require. Agreed to.

Mr. Merriman submited a resolution instructing the Joint Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of pre-

ing to inquire into the expediency of pro-paring a hand book for the use of Cor Ing to make the series of the use of Congress embodying a brief account of the several Executive Departments of the government, a classification of officers thereof and a brief account of each, also a like account of the Senate and House and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. Dorsey—A bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Arkansas river by removing a bar opposite Fort Smith, Ark. Referred.

Also a memorial of the Executive Committee of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Arkansas rivers.

Husbandry of the State of Arkansas, asking for an appropriation for an improvement of navigation of the Missispip river, and the continuation of the work of improving the delta of that stream. Referred.

EHE, PA, January 13.—A cooper named Durner, living a few miles from this city, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—In the election to-day for Mayor, Ippin's majority over Loague, Rep., was 4,295. The Conservatives have elected everything.

River News.

The river is now falling, the marks showing 13 feet at 6 o'clock last evening. The Emma Graham, en route to Cincinnati, passed down at 4 P. M.

The Charles McDonald and Hornet No. 2 passed down at 10 A. M. with tows of

coal.

The Courier departed for Parkersburg

boat.
The Ike Hammitt passed up with a tow of empty barges.
The Express will be the regular Parkersburg boat to-day, leaving at noon.
The Hudson will arrive from Cincin. nati to-day, and return on Saturday af-[By Telegraph]

[By Telegraph]
Louisville, January 13.—Weather cold, Arrived—Andy Baum and Glasgow, Evansville. Departed—Baum, Memphis; Glasgow, Evansville. 8 feet 2 inches in canal, 6 feet 2 inches on falls. EVANSVILLE, January 13.—Weather clear; mercury from 15 to 25°. River 14 and 9-10 ft, and falling. Light wind from the west. Up—Arkansas Belle, Golden Rule, George Roberts and Dick Johnson. Down—Durfee, Evansville. Business light.

NASHVILLE, January 13 .- River 7 fee on shoals and stationary. Arrived—Alex Kendall, Point Isabel.

LITTLE ROCK January 13.-Weather lear and cool. River 9 feet and falling. Fannic Tatum left for For Smith.

CAIRO, January 13.—Arrived—City of Helens, St. Louis; Sam Brown and St. Jo-seph, St. Louis. Departed—James Gil-more, St. Louis. River 29 feet and falling. Weather clear; mercury 26 dees.

Vicksnurg, January 13.—Up—Julia Down—H.C. Yaeger and Belle of Shreve CINCINNATI, January 13.-River 17

CINCINNATI, January 13.—River 17 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Cons. Millar, Memphis, Departed—Louisville, New Orleans.
St. Louts, January 13.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Mitchell. Keokuk. Departed—Atlantic and barges, New Orleans. River fallen 6 inches. Weather cloudy and cold. River full of floating ice but not heavy enough to materally impede navigation.

months de out new jeans and color terally impede navigation.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Weather clear and cold. Arrived—U. P. Schenck, Cincinnati; Cherokee, New Orleans; Thos. Sherlock, New Orleans; Chas. Morgan, Cincinnati; Colorado, Vicksburg. Desheriock, New Orleans; Chas. Morgan Jincinnati; Colorado, Vicksburg, De-parted-U. P. Schenck, New Orleans Cherokee, Cincinnati; Chas. Morgan New Orleans; Colorado, St. Louis; Thos Sherlock, Cincinnati; Mary Belle, New Orleans

MARKIED.

DICKLES. Dingee's brand, in barrels and half barrels. For

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FINANCIAL.

Commercial Bank.

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| Directors:
| Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | U. S. Estipeli, V. Prest. | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | U. S. Estipeli, V. Prest. | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | U. S. Estipeli, V. Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | U. S. Estipeli, V. Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | Directors: | U. S. Estipeli, V. T. Estipeli, V. Estipe

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY Successor to the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WHEELING.

This Bank is organized and prepared to transact the business of banking in all its details. It succeeds the First National Bank of Wheeling, is owned by the same shareholders and is under the same management.

is owned by the same shareholders and is under the same management.

By carefully regarding the interests of its Corres-pondents and Depositors, and by a prompt, and latthful execution of their wishes, it hopes to merit their esteem and condidence.

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Collections made on all points throughout the United the control of the control of the control of the control from Banks, Bankers, Firms, Corporatious and Individuals.

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nd Individuals. Certificates of Deposit issued payable on de or at fixed dates. Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Exchange Bank. J. N. VANCE, Pres't. Sam't Laughlin, V. P.

romptly remitted.
Accounts of Bankers and Business Men solicited.
Stockholders liable to depositors according to the
constitution of the State the same as in National

JOHN J. JONES, Cashier. J. DALEKLE. H. CRANGLE

THE CITY BANK Depositors secured by individual liability.
Deals in Bills of Exchange, United States Bonds,
Gold Coiu, and all Negotiable Securities.
Notes and Bills of Exchange Discounted.
Collections made for Merchants, Manufacturers,
Banks, Bankers, and others, on all accessible points
in the United States and Canada.
Drafts in sums to suit purchasers on all the principal cities and towns in Germany, Great Britain

Jud cities and towns in Germany, Great Britain ind Ireland.
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
B. CRANGLE, President.
J. DALZELL, Vice President.
HENRY CRANGLE, Cashier mari4

The People's Bank.

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Money received on Deposit. Interest paid on
decial Deposits. decial Deposits.

Notes and Rills Discounted. Exchange bought
nd sold. Collections at home or from abroad
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JOHN REID, President JOSIAH F. UPDEGRAFF, Cashier. me

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D. C. LIST, President. JOS. SEYBOLD, Assistant Cashier.

DEABODY INSURANCE COMPANY.

OPPICE PLANON INSURANCE CO.)
WHERLING, W. VA., April 2, 1875.
The Charter of the Fire and Marine insurance
Company of Wheeling expired April 1st, 1875, and
its unexpired fire business has been reinsured by
the Peaboly Insurance Company of Wheeling, W.
A., as shown by the Resolution and Certificate annexed hereto. All claims for loss or damage that
may occur after 12 o'clock M., April 1st, 1876, under
any time policy issued by the Fire and Marrine to
surance Company,
and actuled by the Peabody Insurance Company,
and actuled by the Peabody Insurance Company.

OFFICE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., WHERLING, W. VA March 81, 1875.

Resolved, That the proposition of the Peabody Insurance Company of Wheeling, for the reliastrance of the fire business of this Company, lot, and the same story properties of the Company, lot, and the same story properties with Messrs. Reid, Goshorm and UBirlen, are hereby appointed a committee to consummate the transfer of reinsurance. Provided, that upon examination by the committee of the assets of the Peabody Insurance Company, it is found to be perfectly responsible.

[Signed] A. WILSON, Pres't.

Upon examination of the seets and liabilities of the leabody Insurance Company, we are fully satisfied as to its responsibility.

[Sigued] JOHN REID,

A. WILSON,

WM. S. GOGHORN,

THOS. O'BRIEN,

Committee.

WHEELING, March 31st, 1875. WHEELING, March 31st, 1875.

The Peabody Insurance Company respectfully solicits a continuation of the patronage of the late Fire and Marine Insurance Company, guaranteeing satisfaction, by fair dealing, ample protection and rom pt sattlements.

WM. BAILEY, President.
J. V. L. ROGERS, Secretary.
LEWIS BAILEY, Cashier.

ETNA

Fire & Marine Insurance Co. WHEELING, W. VA.

Capital, - - - \$100,000.

This Company having been in successful opera-tion for five years, is prepared to take risks upon limitings of all kinds, Merchandies, Manufacturing Establishments, Furniture, and Cargose of all kinds on the Western swaters. Applications for Insurance promptly attended to.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary. OSCAR SANBROOK, General Agent.

WM. B. SIMPSON, President WM. C. HANDLAN, V. Pres't

Office, 1813 Market Street.